## A PAGE IN IRISH HISTORY.

PORT DEFOY DI CLOSES THE SECRET OF JAMES STEPHENS'S ESCAPE.

Names of the Patricis who Took their Lives in their Hands—John Breath the Origina-ter of the Pinn—How it was Carried Out. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN -Sir: Mr. John pillon in a speech delivered in Dublin recently a behalf of a testinonial fund for James hens, said that but for this Fenian chief Suphena, said that which he led the Land and the movement which he led the Land learne would have been impossible. No man Learne would not be contemporary who has made a careful study of contemporary Irish politics can have any doubt as to the trath of this assertion. Fenianism was the or and the parent of the movement which at present dominates Ireland, just as the senspiracy led by Stephens and O'Mahony was the child and successor of the Young Ireland aprising. Every Irish effort for the attainment of self-government, whether it be "peaceful, legal, and constitutional," like O'Connell's and Parnell's, or revolutionary and appealing to force, like those of the United Irishmen and the Fenians, is only a phase of the struggle "baunsathed from bleeding sire to son." which at present dominates Ireland, just as the "bequeathed from bleeding sire to son,"
which has been continued in one form or another since Strongbow and his band of malled ters landed on the shores of Erin in 1169. If the Irish "burn like chips," as has been said by a well-known American reformer. g is strange that the work of quenching the Bree of liberty in the island has taxed the abil-By of England's greatest statesmen and solliers for seven centuries, and that to-day they are burning with a flerceness that gives proof of unimpaired vitality. Augustine Thierry res so struck with the stubborn tenacity with which the Irish have clung to the idea of na-Monal independence that he pronounced it in Me "Norman Conquest" the "most remarkble example ever given by any people.

Now that the attention of the civilized world is fixed on Ireland, and that frequent refersees are made by public speakers and writers the man recently expelled from France by the Ferry Cabinet, an authentic account of the most remarkable episode in his life will be of interest to American readers. Thousands of nen still believe that the Fenian chief was released with the connivance of the British Government, The late A. M. Sullivan, although rected in a public letter by the principal acher in restoring the captive to freedom, says, swen in the last edition of his "New Ireland," that Mr. Stephens made his exit through the front door of the prison. Many miles of rope have been sold at Fenian fairs on this side of the Atlantic as pieces of the sacred cord by which the C. O. I. R. crossed the outer wall.

Last, but not least, the British Government has never done justice to the Portuguese Govsmor, Marquess, whom the Castle officials dismissed for alleged criminal negligence in con-

nection with the escape. THE ARBEST OF STEPHENS. The principal actors in the affair are all now in this city. Five of those who took part in it are dead. Another one is in Australia, and two only are still living in Ireland, so that there is no longer any reason for concealing the facts. They will serve to illustrate both the strength and the weakness of Fenianism, its power of commanding sacrifices from a large portion of the people, including men in the arvice of the Government, and its utter poverty of resources for the physical struggle England which was the object of its existence.

James Stephens was at that time unquesenably the most popular and powerful man in Ireland. He was hated by the loyalists as so man had been hated since the days of Daniel

in Ireland. He was hated by the loyalists as so man had been hated since the days of Daniel O'Conneil, and if his influence over the masses was considerably less than that of the great agitator it was all powerful with a very large class of the people. His will was law to an organization numbering fully 80,000 men. The firsh in America regarded him as the preceding of the people in September. The movement inaugurated by Stephens first attracted outside attention on the seizure of its organ, the firsh People, in September, 1865, and the arrests which culminated in that of the leader some weeks later. The arrest of Rephens, Kickham, Duffy, and Brophy at Fairfield House and the seizure of the documentary evidence found there were naturally agarded by the Castie as the death blow of the sonspiracy. It spread dismay among the rank and file of the Fenians. While this feeling was not shared by the leaders still at large, they sould not help recognizing the fact that their followers were much discouraged by the blow. They went on with their preparations, however, and those who know the facts are now senvinced that, had Mr. Stephens remained in prison an insurrection of a much more serious sharacter than that which was so easily suppressed in March, 1867, would have broken out. Stephens, on being brought before the magistrate for preliminary examination, made a defant speech which caused his followers and the public to believe that he was backed by strong resources. He was credited with entertaining a confidence of ultimate success which, unless bereft of common sense, he could not have really felt. A sew days later every one was satisfied that he knew all about the escape which afterward took place, and that this thousedge sfied that he knew all about the escape which isfied that he knew all about the escape which afterward took place, and that this knowledge justified his attitude of deflance. He has ever since encouraged this belief, but the simple truth is it was utterly without foundation. Mr. Slephons at that time knew nothing wintover of the possibility of escape, and the idea had not yet entered the mind of the man who afterward conceived and executed the plan which restored the Chief Organizer to liberty.

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HER MEN WHO TOOR THEIR LIVES IN THEIR HANDS.

Here are the faces: Among the officers of the prison were John J. Bresin, hospital sieward, and Daniel Byrne, one of the two night watchmen. Both are now residents of these city. Byrne being on the police force and Bresin in Commissioner Coleman's department. Byrne was a member of the Yenian organization, having been sworn in by Capt John Kerwan, the ex-Papal zouave, now also of this city, but Breslin, although a man elstrong nationalist orintons, did not belong to any organization. All his brothers, however, were Fenians. One of them, who has since been Vice-President of the Land League in this city, was at that time an recting Inspector of the Dublin police and cierk in the Superintendent's office, a station which enabled him to reader most important service to the conspirators. Learning from a conversation with one of his brothers that the arrest of Stephens was regarded by the Fennans as serious blow, and asving been favorably impressed by some conversation with and observation of the man binness in prison, John Breslin determined to set him at liberty. Through his brother Noal be got into communication with Col. Thomas J. Kelly, now of the New York Custom House, whose reacut by the Fennans as serious blow, and from the selzure of the New York Custom House, whose reacut by the self of the Arish Prople in everper, two mothers of the Col. R. After the arrest of the Lanking and O'Brien. Relly had almost from the selzure of the Prish Prople in everper, two mothers of the Col. R. After the arrest of fill this place temperarily, and Kelly, who was not have also before, seen the actual manager of the Briens of the Prish Prople in everperary THE MEN WHO TOOK THEIR LIVES IN THEIR HANDS

Breslin had a latch key which opened the corotthe hospital where he slept, and that sading to the portion of the prison where in the control of the prison where in the cold door another key. He took impossions in because of the regular keys in the daytime, and new ones were flied own to fit the impressions by an optician still addant in Dublin. Even at this early stage of he affair a hitch occurred which showed the

lack of precision and promptness charactering the whole Fenian movement. The besevant was was not forthcoming at the time appointed. After waiting several days Breelin was obliged to go out and buy it himself, thus running the risk of giving a clue to the police that might be the means of convicting him if brought to trial. The keys were finally in Breelin's hands, but even at the last moment he was obliged to do some filing on one of them, and to run some extra risk by fitting it to the lock of a door that Byrne, his colleague in the enterprise, could not open.

The keys having been fitted. Col. Kelly was

Bresin's hands, but even at the last moment he was obliged to do some filing on one of them, and to run some extra risk by fitting it to the lock of a door that Byrne, his collesgue in the sateririse, could not open.

The keys having been fitted, Col. Kelly was notified and arrangements were made to receive Stephens on the outside of the prison walls. Byrne was on watch every second night. The first was chosen because that was one of his nights on duty, and for a more singular reason. Breslin had a superstition that the first was a lucky day for him, because nearly will his strokes of good fortune had befallen him on that day of the month.

So sure were the authorities of the safety of the captives that no military guard was placed in the prison, but a regiment of cavalry and a battery of artillery were quartered at Portobello Barracks, within fifteen minutes walk. The only guard was a detachment of Metropolitan Police, four of whom were estationed inside the main entrance and others at various points in the prison.

At the inception of the plot Col. Kelly sent for me and told me the duty I was to perform. For two months the police heid a warrant for my arrest, and my description was in the Husself of the main entrance of the organization in the British army. We numbered about 15,000 men, fully 8,000 of whom were then stationed in Feland. For that and other reasons I happened to be better acquainted with the local officers and rank and ille of the Dublin organization than any man then within Kelly's reach. He told me he wanted me to pick out from ten to twenty of the very best men I knew in Dublin for a special work requiring courage, coolness, and self-control. They all ought to know how to use revolvers, but were not to use their arms even if fired upon, except ordered to do so. They were to be capable of making a desperate fight if necessary. I was to avoid as much as possible selecting "entres" or men filling other positions demanding constant attention. Kelly did not then tell me the search acture of the w

He told me I was to have charge of the party under his directions, and I was to conceal them in small squads in positions covering every avenue of approach to the prison.

PATRIBOTS TO THE CORE.

I selected eight men whom I considered to be the best fitted for all the possibilities involved in the attempt. Nearly all of them were wanted by the police, and many afterward suffered imprisonment. Most of them had seen some kind of service. All except one were powerfully knit men of proved courage, and all knew how to hand a both rifle and revolver. Paddy Kearney, a Dublin blacksmith, had served many years in the British army, and was a man of exceptional courage and decision of character. He had been somewhat of a tough in his younger days, but had a strikingly handsome face and a splendid physique. He had great natural military talent, and had he not been behind prison bars at the time of the rising later on. Kearney's Tigers, as the rough diamonds composing his circle were called, would have given a good account of themselves. Michael Cody, a triend of Kearney, was a low-sized but extremely powerful man, of great determination. He had a weakness for punching policemen occasionally, but, like Kearney, had a face which was a model for an artist. He had served some years in the Dublim militia. John Harrison was a corn porter of magalicent proportions, who had spent some time in the English navy and seen service at Bomarsund under Admiral Napler. He had never had any difficulty with the police, but had knocked out the best men among the Dublim coal porters, who were at that time mostly anti-Fenians. Denis Duggan was a young coash builder, who had sever denisted in the English navy and seen service at Bomarsund under Admiral Napler. He had never been a soldier, who had sever been a soldier, who had sever been as soldier, who had sever been as soldier, who had sever been as soldier, and was rather small, but was recommended as a man of great pluck. William Brophy was a carpenter and as trong civilian. These, with Kelly Fourth Royal Irish Dragoon Guards, then stationed at Ballincollig, county Cork, whom he wanted to swear into the conspiracy. The trooper refused to be sworn in, and immediately gave information to the authorities, who sent it to the Castie. It reached Cork Hill about the time the news of the escape was spreading dismay among the officials, Had the dragoon's story reached Dublin a few hours earlier, Stephens would have been sent to break stones in Portland prison with O'Leary, Luby, and his other lieutenants

spreading dismay among the officials. Had the dragoon's story reached Dublin a few hours earlier, Stephens would have been sent to break stones in Portland prison with O'Leary, Luby, and his other licutenants.

MEADY.

At longth the day fixed for the escape arrived. All was ready inside the prison, and the authorities had not the faintest suspicion of anything wrong. The same police guard did duty no soldier was any nearer than Portobello Barracks, and the Governor retired as usual in full security, and without a shadow of suspicion. No movement either of troops or police indicated the taking of any precautionary measures, or the existence of the slightest misgiving for the safety of the eaged Fenian chief. The Crown lawyers and the Sheriff were busily preparing for the trials, and every partisan of British rule in Ireland looked hopefully forward to the speedy collapse of the consolracy. A few striking examples were to be let off with short terms of imprisonment, and panic and demoralization could be trusted to do the rest, Ireland would relapse were to be let off with short terms of imprisonment, and panic and demoralization could be trusted to do the rest, Ireland would relapse into the calm of despair, and the crowbar brigade and the emigrant ship would soon effect a fine and the morrow of the prison, and quietly awaited the word to move. But the promised revolvers were not forthcoming, and much disgust was expressed. Kearney, who had a hot temper of the prison and understood his linear prison of the prison of th

Startling was expected.

WAITING FOR STEPHENS.

The men arrived on the ground by different routes in small groups, and quietly took up positions previously assigned them. Kelly, Bysa, the ortician, and Brophy were at a point opposite the prison wall, in a field on the other side of the Circular road, keeping in the

shadow of a high wall running diagonally inward from the road. Kearney, Cody, Hullen, and Lawier were placed under the shadow of a hedge at the gate of the field, directly opposite the prison gate. Harrison, Duggan, and O'Neill were in a little dark nock at the Love iane end of the prison wall, between the Litter and the wall of a cabbage garden that lay between the Circular road and the canal. My instructions were to move from post to poet, reporting at intervals to Col. Keily till the time fixed for the sacape, when I was to take my place with him. A low mud wall separated the field from the road, and in a hole on the inside of this wall John Ryan had, earlier in the evening, deposited a coil of stout rope with knots arranged at about every two feet of its length, so as to make it easier to climb by when fluing over the wall.

Here the men waited in the drizzling rain for hours for the signal which was to tell them that Stephens had been let out of the prison and was waiting inside the outer wall for the rope to be thrown over. He was to throw a stone over the wall as a signal that the rope was wanted, and the "Quack, quack," of a duck repeated by Ryan was to annotince that the moment was at hand. There was a genuine duck in a neighboring garden that raised a false alarm once. The C.O. I. R. was an hour behind time.

When the prison clock struck one, Breslin

duck in a neighboring garden that raised a false alarm oncs. The C. O. I. II. was an hour behind time.

When the prison clock struck one, Breslin left his quarters in the hospital and quietly opened the door leading to the corridor where Stephens's cell was situated. No one else was up but Byrne and Stephens, who was waiting in his cell deaseed and ready to move. Ascending the stairs noiselessly, Bresiln opened the two doors leading into the corridor as quietly as he could, but it was impossible to do so without making a slight noise. The policeman on the other side of the door at the other and might hear if he was listening, and if McLeod was wake there would be trouble. Stephens heard Breslin turn the key in the cell door. He slid from the hammook, where he had beer lying dressed. No superfluous words war spoken. Stephens, after receiving a loaded revolver from Breslin, followed the latter as noiselessly as possible out of the corridor and down the stairs. Here an anxiou pauso of a few moments was made. If McLeod the jail bird, rang his gong, all was over, but no sound came from his cell. He afterward explained his alience by saying that the key which let Stephens out of his cell would alsopen his, and that had he given the alarm his throat would have been cut. Hearing no alarm Breslin opened the door leading out into the prison opened the door leading out into the open his and the force the outer wall could be reached. Breslin had been assured that the lad der used in lighting the lamps inthe yard wallong enough to enable a man to cross the to be crossed before the outer wall could be reached. Bresliu had been assured that the ladder used in lighting the lamps inthe yard was long enough to enable a man to cross the wall, but on making the experiment now he found that a tail man standing on the top rung of the ladder could not reach within several feet of the top of the wall. This was a serious hitch. MeLeod might have rung his gong and siarmed the prison without Breslin being able to hear it and not a moment could be spared. After a hurried consultation he decided to return to the prison, and, with Byrne's help, bring out two long tables from the lunatics' dining room, on which to place the ladder. There was an unoccupied sentry box close to where they stood, and inside this he placed Stephens. For all he know thero might be a policeman stationed in the Governor's garden: so, assuring Stephens that Byrne and he would take care of anything between the sentry box and the prison door, he told him to shoot any man coming from the other direction.

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The two tables were carried out as quickly as possible, and placed one on top of the other against the wall at a point where Bresiln knew there was a tool shed on the other side, which would facilitate the descent. The ladder was then placed on the upper table and held by Byrne and Breslin, while Stephens ascended. THE CRITICAL MOMENT.

Byrne and Bresiln, while Stephens ascended.

THE CRITICAL MOMENT.

As Stephens stepped on the ladder he turned round and handed Bresiln the ravolver. This left an unfavorable impression on Bresiln which nothing could efface. If there should be a policeman in the Governor's garden he could easily stop the further progress of the fugitive, and the men outside the wall could do nothing to sid him. Stephens elimbed up the ladder, and although there was some glass on the top of the wall, easily got over it, and dropped down to the shed on the other side and trenes to the ground. He walked over to a pear tree indicated by Breslin, which graw close to the outer wall, and which would aid him in climbing it. Hearing no footsteps outside, he took a handful of sand and flung it over the outer wall into the Circular road.

This signal was at once recognized. It was only the work of a minute for the little party with Kelly to cross the road and fing one end of the rope over the wall. Four of us held it, and immediately we felt a pull on it. There was evidently some hesitation on Stephens's part about climbing, and, after waiting a moment or two some of us cried out, "It's all right: we'll hold this end while you climb."

In a second there was a strong tug at the other end, and we felt him struggling upward, till at last we saw his head and shoulders at the top of the wall about eighteen feet high. The whole party had by this time rushed to the spot, and "The Old Man" was greeted good naturedly, but in muttered tones. He peered down as if doubtful as to who might be below, and was quite out of breath. After he had valuly tried to hitch the rope between two stones on the top of the wall, John Ryan told him to drop down with his back to the wall, and we would catch him. He did so, and Ryan caught his feet on his breast, the sand on the soles leaving the imprint of the shoes on the soles leaving the imprint of the shoes on the soles leaving down I caught Stephens about the knees and let him slide to the ground. When he reached

gathered around him, and, shaking his band with Irish farvor, gave vent to their satisfation in characteristic fashion. To all this his only answer was in a husky whisper to Kelly. "Come on: come on."

Stephens and Kelly at once crossed the road and turned into Love lane, a long winding street running through market gardens and having few houses. From Love lane they turned into Brown street. In this street was the house where the C.O. I. R. was to be concealed. Mrs. Boland, a sister of Mr. James O'Connor of United Ireland, and now a resident of Brooklyn, had undertaken to sheiter him and a bright boy of 15, who had acted as messenger between Stephens and Kelly before his arrest, was on the lookout. He had marked the house by dropping a number of small nieces of paper in a line on the sidewalk, trusting to the rain to keep them in their pinces, but by the time the two conspirators reached the spot the rain to keep them in their pinces, but by the time the two conspirators reached the buse, where lived a bitter Orangeman. They were just about to ring the Orangeman's bell when he box apposared and showed them into the right house.

Brasiln left the tables and the ladder as they stood when Stephens crossed the wall, and the fasis keys in the doors, so that there might be no mistake about the manner of the escape, and returned to his room in the hospital, which he roached a little after 2 o'clock. He were a pair of patent-leather shoes, so that his ordinary ones might not be soiled, and after carafully willing the sand and dust from them he put them away, and, brushing his cichies, got into bed and was fast asleep in ten minutes. Byne continued to make his usual rounds and found no sign of anything to indicate that the ascape was known. At 4 o'clock he raised an alarm and reported that Stephens was gone.

The Alarm.

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Byrne continued to make his usual rounds and found no sign of anything to indicate that the scape was known. At 4 o'clock he raised an alarm and reported that Stephens was gone.

THE ALARM.

A scene of wild confusion ensued. The whole prison staff was aroused, and every mosk and corner of the prison was searched for the fugitive. The Castle authorities were at once notified, and in a few hours the police were securing the city, searching houses and watching trains and outgoing vessels of all kinds. The garrison was piaced under arms. Similar precautions were taken elsewhere, and an ultor panic prevailed among the lovalists. Landiords and magistrates were paralyzed with dismay, and fully expected the outbreak of a formidable insurrection. Had Stephens been ready to give the word then he could have got ten followers for the one that would have answered to his call at any previous time. But there were not a thousand rifles in the organization. A really bold conspirator, having the splendid material that Stephens absolutely controlled, with 8,000 out of the 25,000 troops then in Ireland sworn members of the organization. So Irish-American commissioned officers who had gone through the civil war, and the Irish masses in America at his back, might not have been able to separate Ireland from England, but he would have sweak ablow at British power that would have sweak ablow and the streets and congratulated them on the victory. It was the one proud day of the Fenian movement. The governme

## NO HOPE OF PEACE IN PERU.

CHILI IS DETERMINED TO RUIN AND POSSESS THE COUNTRY.

Fallure of Arbitration-Conditions Propose by Caceres Refused-Tee Ambition of Chil-LIMA, Peru, July 20 .- The attempt to settle

oy arbitration the political disputes of this un-

happy and impoverished country has failed.

When Chili conquered Peru Admiral Lynch, the Irishman who commanded the Chillan army, set up Gen. Iglesias as "provisional President until the pacification of the country." Gen. Caceres, who commanded a divis-ion of "monteros," or mountaineers, refused to surrender, and rejected the terms of peace dictated by Chill. He retired to the Andes, and carried on a guerrilla warfare as long as the Chillan army was in Peru. When Lynch and his legions retired, Caceres turned his attention to the Government with the alliterative title, years has kept lulesias busy defending the coast and the capital from his assaults. Business is almost entirely suspended; commerce is stag-nant, because Peruvians are producing nothing and have no money to pay for imported goods. The people are living on the pawnshops, and the Government, deprived of its revenues, is resorting to extreme conscription and confiscation measures. Caceres hovers around with an army of Indian guerrillas, doing ittle fighting, but producing terror every where, Iglesias has no force to suppress his rival, and can only defend the capital and chief seaports scalnst attack.

Some weeks ago the business community. seeing nothing but perpetual war and final ruin in prospect, attempted a reconciliation between the two leaders, and sent a Commis-sion to Caceres to see what he would agree to. The mountain General listened attentively to the propositions and the advice of the Commissioners, but rejected all their suggestions, offering three alternatives as a basis of peace: 1. That the Iglesias Government should abdiente in favor of the Government of Gen. Prado, who was in power in 1879, at the outbreak of the war with Chili, and that Prado

break of the war with Chili, and that Prado should rule until a new election could be held, at which neither himself nor Iglesias, nor any other member of the present Administration, should be acundidate for President.

This proposition was impracticable, because Prado is a fugitive, and his present whereabouts are unknown. Prado became President in 1866 by revolutionary means, and is the man who picked Caceres, who was a common soldier, out of the army, and sent him to Europe to be educated in military science. In 1879, after making a most horrible and inexcusable military bunder soon after the commencement of the war with Chili, he fled from the country in an ingorious way. He saw that ineyitable of the war with Chili, he fled from the country in an inglorious way. He saw that inevitable disaster was approaching, and his friends say that he left with the hope of obtaining means or providing measures to svert it in Europe or the United States. However, whatever may have been his motive, he gathered ait of his portable property together, and, with his family, sailed saiddenly and secretly for Panama, deserting his country in its greatest crisis, Several days after his deserting the ways to said the parture, when it was too iste to overtake him.

nave been his motive, he gathered all of his portable property together, and, with his family, sailed suddenly and secretly for Panama, deserting his country in its greatest crisis. Several days after his departure, when it was too late to overtake him, a proclamation over his signature was published, in which he announced that as "very urgent and important measures affecting the safety of Peru demanded his attention abroad, he rejuctantly designated the First Vice-President to exercise authority during his absence," A second proclamation, addressed to the army, was published at the same time in similar terms, but containing a promise of his speedy return to its command. This promise has never been fulfilled. Prado is supposed to be living incognito in Europe, despised and hated by the Peruvians, aithough the Chilians in their books and newspapers commend him as an unselfish patriot. Not long ago he was reported to be in Ecuador, but it is not thought he dare come so near home, as any patriotic Peruvian would kill him on sight.

The second alternative of Caceres was that the Supreme Court of Peru should name a provisional President, to the exclusion of members of the Iglesias Government and himself, to continue in power until a new President was chosen by the people, and the third was a suspension of hostilities until an election of Congressmen could be held, said election to be under the supervision of Iglesias and Caceres, wherever their authority was recognized; and that the Congress so chosen should select a President, Caceres and the members of the Iglesias party, and the war will go on. Caceres is approaching Lima, plundering and burning towns and haciendas on his march, and Iglesias is preparing to defend the city as vigorously as he can, dearly a supervision of Iglesias men are looking about for some other means of restoring peace, and to this end is giving and too both the Caceres and to this end is giving and too both the Caceres and to bring about the total desolution of Peru, and to this end is givi

The notive of Chil is very plain. She desiros to reduce Peru to a condition of helpiessness, and then expects iglesias to call upon her for assistance, which will be granted promptly under terms that will mean permanent occupation and ultimate annexation. Ecuador will be the next territory that Chili will acquire, and the two Goveraments already have a treaty offensive and defensive, which practically makes their laterests and purposes common. Then Boliva will be builted into submission, and the grant deem moire along the south means constituent common the south of the control of the perpetus of the control of the perpetus of the control of the perpetus of arbitration, and when the part of the United States Government to provide against possible wars between the sister remubics of America, he did not believe that Chili would agree to it. Such a Utopian measure would interfere with her ambition. And the President of Chili, surrouned brink though the provide against possible wars between the sister remubics of with a smiles of derision. The Commission was the President of Chil, surrouned brink the United States control of the Commission of the President of Chili, surrouned brink the United States control of the control of the Commission of the control of the control of the Commission of the control of the Commission of the Comm

of Chill, because they stood steadfastly by Peru during the war, and furnished the latter country most of its military supplies. Even when all the ports of Peru were blockaded by Chillian naval vessels, W. R. Grace & Co. succeeded in bringing in plenty of the munitions of war, and many interesting stories are told of the means adopted to clude the vigilance of the blockade. At one time a stosmer hovered around the entrance to Callac harbor waiting for the boarding officer to visit her. He was notified when he came that several passengers and about half the crow were down with yellow fever, and thinking that the plague would be a powerful ally of the Chilians just at that time, gave the vessel permission to enter the port. When it was discovered that the steamer was loaded down with powder and shot for the Peruvian army the Chilians did not think it was such a good joke, and nave since accused Grace & Co. of being blockade runners of the most disreputable character. At another time Grace & Co. got in a lot of terpedices under the very eyes of the Chilian navy, and these same instruments were used to blow up some of Chill's ships. If it had not been for this American firm, Peru would have been more casily conquered, as no one realizes so clearly as the Government of Chill, and now that nearly all the claims for their pillage and destruction are to be presented by Grace & Co. the Chilians are a thousand fold more anxious to escape paying them.

A Commission is to be appointed to adjudicate these matters.

JEWISH PRERAGES NOT A NEW THING. The Remarkable Cureer of Some Ennobled

The recent creations of Jewish peerages in this country, in Hungary, in Italy, do not constitute a new departure in European history. In preceding ages the short truces of religious conflict were marked by similar creations. Jewish annals preserve the names of several distinguished men whose abilities carried them not only into the front rank of state employment, but into the magic circle of patrician dignities. Often during the Middle Ages the greatest monarche confided affairs of state to cool-headed, sharp-witted, educated Hebrews. In the majority of cases such employment was no honorary tribute to genius, but dictated by simple expediency. From the St. James's Gazette.

no honorary tributs to genius, but dictated by simple expediency.

Most of the titles of nobility acquired by Jews within recent times have either been conferred upon them on necount of their wealth, or have been purchased together with certain landed property. A hundred years ago—in 1735—the Emperor Joseph II. of Austria started the modern race of Jewish barons by elevating the well-known Vienna banker Joseph Michael Arnstein to the Reicharitterstand. Arnstein was the Austrian Bothschild of his day, but was not conspicuous for ability outside his counting house. And yet ten years later his great wealth earned further recognition from Government; and, notwithstanding that the

but was not conspiencies for ability outside his counting house. And yet ten years later his great wealth earned further recognition from Government; and, notwithstanding that the Jaws were still regarded as allens in the surpire, he was definitely ennobled by promotion to the Reichsfreiherrstund.

Contemporary with Joseph Arnstein there lived in France an example of the second order of minor Jewish nobles, a Jew who by the purchase of feudal estates acquired the titles attaching to them. This was one Liefman Calmer, known in the synacouse as Moses Eliegar Lipmans, son of Kanonymos, and described on his tomb in the Jewish portion of the Pere-la-Chaise Cemetery as "Vidame d'Amiens, seigneur de Vignacour et autres lleux." The Baron de Vignacour was a Hanoverian who had lived in Holland and finally settled in France, where he became chief of the Ashkennzi section of Jews. In 1774 he purchased for 1.500, 500 livres the estate of the Duke of Chaulnes—one of the largest and most ancient aggregations of flefs in the country, with a vassalage numbering 1.800. The purchase involved him in troublesome itigation with the Church; but he succeeded in maintaining a large portion of his property without secrificing his religion. On the outbroak of the Revolution the family disappeared, and to-day its landed possessions are confined to three small mounds in Pèrela Chaise.

Two interesting creations of Jewish nobles

disappeared, and to-day its landed possessions are confined to three small mounds in Perela Chaise.

Two interesting creations of Jewish nobles in Austria date from the seventeenth century and the early part of the eighteenth. The more recent is that of Moses Lopez Pereyra, who, after an adventurous carver, ended his days in London as Baron d'Aguilar. A Marrano or crypto-Jew by birth, he escaped from Smain to Holland, where he openly professed Judsism. In 1722 he settled in London, but proceeded shortly after to Vienna, founded a Portuguese Jewish community there, farmed the tobacco and snuff revenues, became a favorite with the Empress, and was appointed her Treasurer. The Emperor Charles VI. made him a baron, after which he retired from public life, returned to London, and died a distinguished member of the Bevis Marks congregation about 1759. His title was inherited by his son Epiralm, who early in the present century ived, a hall-crazed miser, in Islington, and kept a smail farm on the New River, near the north end of Colebrooke row.

The other Austrian creation is that of Jacob Bassevi Schmieles, a wealthy and plous Israelite of Prague, who rose through the successive ranks of Court Jew and Court Treasurer to a patent of noblity of the Holy Roman Empire. Basseyi Schmieles became Bassevi von Treuenburg, and had an claborate coat-of-arms, in which a blue lion and red stars figured prominently. He now lies in the wild and well Jewish cemetery of Prague. A Hebrew noble of the Holy Roman Empire, who in the sixteenth century managed imperial finances and built synagogues, is a combination of contrasts sufficient to take away the breath of the ordinary student of history.

The sixteenth century is, however, full of each surtraise.

ing at diplomatic intrigues against nim or soliciting his countenance and alliance. European Kings addressed him "Iliustris Princeps, amice nostor dilecto," and he himself
prefaced his letters with the pompous exordium, "Josephus Naci (Heb., "Princo"). Dei
gratia Dux Aogel Pelagi, Dominus Andri," &c.
One of the most powerful personages of his
time, he never forgot that he was a Jew, and
for the benefit of his coreligionists he rebuilt
the entire town of Tiberias, and spent a large
fortune in an attempt to make it the seat of a
siik industry.

It was doubtless in some measure owing to
his influence that a fellow Hebrew, one Emanuel, was appointed about this time Vaiyode or
Prince Regnant of Moldavia. Of him we know
neithing more than that he was so appointed,
our knowledge of the fact being confined to a
reference recently discovered in the correspondence of Dr. Bartholomew Pezzen, Austrian Ambassador at Constantinople at the
time. Very little more is known of the Jewish
King to whom we have referred, and that little
owes many of its facts to legend. Saul Vahi, a
son of the Chief Rabbi of Padua, emigrated to
Poland, and acquired so important a rank in
the country that, on the death of Stephen Battori, he presided by right at the Council of Nobles appointed to elect a successor to the
throne. The Council could not agree; and, as
under their Constitution they were bound to
elect a King at their first meeting, they resolved to obtain the adjournment they required by appointing their President King of
Poland for one day. Thus a Jew is said to
have become King of a European country; and,
if we are to believe Judeo-Polish legend, not
for the first time. On his mother's side Baron
H. De Worms, Parliamentary Secretary to the
Board of Trade, claims descent from the
ephemeral King Saul of Poland.

DO GRIZZLIES CLINB TREES? A Report Directly from California Showing

A Report Directly from California Showing that they Be.

From the San Francisco Chronicle.

Two months since the citizens of Howard's Station offered \$150 reward for the scaip of an immense grizzly bear that had been depredating the stock ranches of Siskiyou county. The bear's career as robber of the corrais extended over four years, his last act being to kill a two-year-old steer, perch himself upon the animal, and proceed to make a meal of him. The reward impelled severai of the most noted bear hunters to look for him, but in a very wary way, for Bruin had made mince meat of a dozen or more dors, besides being alive and healthy after four Winchester bails had been planted in him and after he had lost a portion of one of his feet in a sreat trap. Grezly Recificot' has been the name by which he has since been known, owing to his consequent ambiling gait.

Thomas Jones and Charles Meredith went up on the California and Oregon Railroad two weeks ago for a hunt. They returned yesterday, and report that Henry Woodburn and Jim Wilson of Linkville, Oregon, with themselves, succeeded at last in killing him. They got on his trail in the deep woods immediately south of Howard's Station, and, with the aid of Wilson's four trained dogs, succeeded in treeing him, after following him through caffons and jungles for over seven miles. Hearing the dogs baying, Wilson, who was in the lead rushed forward only to find two of his favorite dogslying dead on the ground. Blood covered the business and great shreds of flash appeared here and there. Looking upward, the bear appeared wending his way on a distanded limb about forty feet from the ground. He was showing his teeth and growling fearfully. Wilson commenced firing, when the ponderous brute other three hunters then arriving, they also commenced firing, when the ponderous brute dropped to the ground. He was simmediately secied by the remaining dogs, but, badly wounded as he was, he made a vicious fisht, killing one dog and tearing the cost of Meredith, who had ventured too near,

Mr. Renfror's Goose, From the Savannah News,

Mrs. John Renfrow heard her goese making a none in a line sink and ran to their relief. When she got to their she saw an alligator after a goese in the water. Just as the gones reached the lank the alligator caught the goose by the tail, and the heroic woman caught the goose by the nork and jerked her out of the alligator's m with. The goose still lives but Mrs. Renfron's hopkend killed the alligator and found him five and one half feet long.

AMONG THE JERSEY DUTCH. Strong Mints of Melland Not Very Far fre

Within an hour's drive of Central Park is stretch of country so rural and secluded that it might be a day's journey from the city. This stretch of country runs parallel to Manhattan Island, and is directly opposite that part of it between 125th and 152d streets. But the view of the city is completely shut out by the back slope of the Palisades. Along the focusef that slope runs a stretch of salt meadow, and near the meadow's edge is a broad creek, with various little tributaries running into it. broad creek is the Overpeck, a large and navi-

gable branch of the Hackensack River.

The broad uninhabitable stretches of salt meadows give such a wild aspect to the landscape that when you ascend the Palisades and suddenly come in full view of New York the effect is like that of a transformation scene in a theatre. Along the Teaneck ridge beyond the marsh are large farms and a good stretch of woodland. Names like Westervelt and Ter hune abound on this ridge, and show tha

the marsh are large farms and a good stretch of woodland. Names like Westervelt and Terhune abound on this ridge, and show that many of its inhabitants are of Dutch descent. The farm-houses are usually low and broad and built of stone. They, too, are old. The Westervelt homestead on Teaneek ridge, for instance, was put up in 1763. Two tiles let in on either side of the front door bear that date and the initials "C. W." and "W. W.," these standing for Casporus Westervelt and Wilhelmus Westervelt.

The country around Hackensack is part of Bergen country, the county being named after Bergen in Holiand. Besides the names of Westervelt and Terhune, those of Bartholf. Berdan, Blauvelt Bogart, Huyler, and Wortendyke abound. In addition to those numerous vans give an additional Dutch tone to the country. There are Van Brunts, Van Buskirks, Van Dyks, Van Ripers, Van Sauns, Van Valons, and Van Winkles. But what is most interesting about this section of country is that not only the Dutch names have been preserved, but also other Dutch characteristics. The people are aptly called the Jersey-Dutch, for they are in some respects still Dutch-such asstrict integrity, and neatness about person and house. The vrow of Myndert Myndertsen Von der Horn, who purchased of the Hackensack Indians the land on which the Dutch first settled in this section was not more neat than the wives of the Jersey-Dutch farmers of to-day. The larmers who took their produce in 1700 across the Hudson on the scows of the Pavonia ferry. The old Dutch Reformed Church on the Hackensack Green, is the most conspicuous Dutch landmark in this section. Before the Hevolution and for a long time afterward the services in this church were conducted in Dutch, or rather in the Jersey-Dutch and within recent years the elderly members of the congregation usually prayed in Jersey-Dutch as proposed in the service in the congregation usually prayed in Jersey-Dutch as proposed in the service in the congregation wh

Three negro children, one garri of a years, one boy of 3 years, one boy of 1 year and 8 months.

The laws for the punishment of negroes detected in the commission of crime were terribly severe. There are records of most atrocious applications of the lash for comparatively minor offences, while two slaves were subjected to five hundred lashes each, one hundred "inflicted on each succeeding Saturday," for an a-saultupon a man whereby his life was endangered. One of the slaves died on the fourth Saturday. It is a fact that only a little more than a hundred years ago slaves were punished in Bergen county for certain crimes by being burned to death. There is a record dated Oct. 26, 1767, that "last week the negro that murdered Tuers was burned at Hackensack, agreeable to his sentence," the brief evidence against him being that when he touched Tuers's corpse blood flowed from its nostriks. We have also a record of one Daniel Hansome's bill for wood carted for burning two negroes, and also of the burning of two negroes "at the other side of the Hackensack, near the house of Dewerk Van Horn."

In the minutes of the Justices and Freeholders for the county of Bergen in 1735 is found a full entry of the trial and burning of a negro slave. After copies of several preliminary and formal documents comes the following entry of the evidence and sentence:

Peter Kipp Beciared upon the Holy Evangelist that he

And and then are for assistance and the Night When maker Ran away for assistance and the Night When maker Tred he said that he would In the Night When maker slept Set his house on fire.

Henry Kipp Declar d Upon the Holy Evangelist that he being one of the assistance at the Taking and Tying of the Said Negro that when they came to the Said of the Said Negro that when they came to the Said of the Said Negro that when they came to the Said Negro that when they came to the Said Negro that when they came to the Said Negro that When Said Negro the Said Negro that When Said Negro that Negro th

tyed him he Said that when his Master Slept he would set this Bouses are.

Then Isaac Kipp and Jacobus huysman declars likewise with Henry Kipp.

Then Henry Kipp declares that his father gave the negro a how at which the negro resisted and fought his father; striking him several blows and taking up an aximum to be a several him to be a several him to be a several for the father of the father of the father when the several him as followers.

That are father than the several him as followers: and the freeholders are with the father and father several hand for the father and Did Give Sentence of Denih Upon him as followers:

That is to say that ye Said Negro Jack Sinil be brought from hence to the place from Whence he came, and there is Continue unit the 16 Day of this Instant August till Ten of The Clock of the Morning, and there to Be Burat Unit he is Dead, at some Convenient place on the Road between the Gourt House and Quacksack.

This is therefore to Will and Requir you to take ye fledy of the Negro Jack Into your Custody & See him Executed According to the Sentence gives, and for your for longer has define 15 day of Angue, and for your for longer has destine 15 day of Angue, and for your for Index the dettine 15 day of Angue, and for your for Index Buretton, High Sheriff of the County of Bergen, and signed by the Justices and Free holders, whose names are mentioned at the beginning of this proceeding.

ONE POKER POINT. It is a Big Thing to Knew When to Call and When to Lay Bows.

From the Cincinnati Star-Times.

When to Lay Bown.

Prom the Cincinnati Star-Timez.

A year ago I met a young man who had come out West to grow up with the country. He was a graduate of Higher and had pleasant manners, but had evidently left a comfortable Eastern home with exaggerated notions of the West. In three weeks after his arrival he was strapped and had all his best duds pawned. I was somewhat interested in his fate at the time, but did not see him again until a few days ago. He had the ear marks of prosperity about him, and I was told later that he had graduated from a coal dealer's clerk as a crack pole relayer, and he had learned it all within a few for relayer, and he had learned it all within a few for the property of the pole of the payners of the property and that he had a good at bank account and sat regularly in a stockmon's game. The tide in his fortune was turned by his grit in playing two deuces in a big game. He had been drilting into gambling for some time, and knew a great dosi about a deck of cards. Three of the players had laid down their hands after the draw, leaving only two contestants. The hero of this story had been winning, and bet freely on his hand. His optonent kept seeing him and raising him, and flasily, after the bot had grown big enough to be writh lighting for, raised him \$2,5%. The clerk in the coal office put on his thinking cap. He had two deuces unsupported, and he looked at them, then coolly eyed his antagonist. This lasted two or three minutes, and not a facial muscle moved.

"I call you," he said at last, throwing his deuces down on the table. They won the pot. The other man's hand was not as good as acchigh. I am told that this young Harvard graduate is one of the best poker payers here abouts. He caits a bluff instinctively. His luckless players against a him. The great art in poker is to know when to call and when not to call. With \$100 in the pot ard \$5 bet by his antagonist, I once saw the best gamler in Missouri laydown three of a kind. "Why did you not call him, it would only have cost you \$

READY FOR THE ROAD.

ABOUT 9,000 ACTORS TO STARE OUR FROM NEW YORK THIS SEASON.

The Various Steps Taken by Man

ganking Travelling Companies Long Bo-"About nine thousand actors will start from New York with the various travelling at tractions in October," said a prominent the atrical manager to a Sun reporter recently. of the shows start. Between now and October may seem quite a period of time to people not in the profession, and I don't doubt most of them think the greater part of the work of managers in organizing travelling attractions and laying out their routes will be done between now and then. But, as a matter of fact. the companies which leave here in the fall have been organized since the preceding February at the latest, while their managers have se-

cured dates even earlier.
"Even before securing dates, the manager of a travelling company, unless he controls a star, obtains a play. Then he lays out his route. Experience may tell him that his play will not suit a certain town. Hence, in laying out the route that town is avoided. Perhaps his play requires an elaborate mise-en-scene, and the theatres in certain towns in which he would like to show are too small for the large sets. In such a case, if he thinks that his attraction is very strong, he may consider it worth while o have small sets made for the small theatres; otherwise he is obliged to turn his back on these towns. This may break up the route considerably and necessitate long and expensive railroad jumps, contingencies which every wise manager seeks to avoid. "Having got his play and made his dates, the

manager takes the third step and engages his manager taxes the third step and engages me company. Of course one or we members may have been engaged immediately after he secured his play, for very likely some parts in the new attraction fit members of some company he has already on the road, and he has reengaged these, but the organization of the troupe as a whote is the third step. An experienced manager should be able to cast a play himself, and should not be obliged to depend on any middle men. It is more than probable that, when he determined upon a piay, he had in mind a number of actors and actresses whom the leading parts would fit, and that the ease of casting it was a prominent factor in the considerations which induced him to accept it. "In casting a play the question of aniaries at once raised, If the manager is wise he has procured a play which does not call for a very large cast, or for many subsidiary characters, which, though not essential to the story of the play, require the services of good and hence well paid character actors. An experienced manager will choose a play the characters in which are confined as nearly as possible to these: Lending man and leading lady; first old wann, comedian, soubrette, first old womas, and will also enable a manager who wants to offer a first-class attraction to engage first-rate artists without running the risk of having his receipts eaten up by his salary list. Salaries run about as foliows: Leading man or lady, from \$100 to \$250 a week. A leading man or lady, from \$100 to \$250 a week. A leading man or lady engaged from a first-class New York stock company would command \$250 on the road, which would be an advance of about \$50 on New York salaries. Balaries run about as foliows: Leading man or lady, from \$100 to \$250 a week. A leading man or lady engaged from a first-class New York stock companies when making company. In the first place they have to meet their travelling expenses are paid by the manager to the travelling company. In the first place they have to meet their traveling expenses are not by th

made to the women. However small an ac-tress's salary may have been, she has, as a rule, managed to save something. With the mea matters are almost always precisely the re-verse. However large their salaries may have been, they have usually not managed to save anything.

managed to save something. With the mea matters are almost always precisely the reverse. However large their salaries may have been, they have usually not managed to save anything.

"The salary list of a first-class attraction runs from \$300 to \$1,100 weekly. Second class shows have a salary list as low as \$350 weekly, and from those figures the down grade is rapid. The torms which the manager of a travelling company can make with the managers are willing to contract with any paying attraction, from a femaic minstrel troups to a Shakesperian organization, they would rather have a first-class company in their theatres even if they have to make less favorable terms for themselves, than a second-class show. Companies with salary lists raging from \$300 to \$1,000 can usually contract for from 60 per cent. to 65 per cent. of the receipts. A manager whose salary list is below \$500 usually sacrifices cent. to 65 per cent. of the receipts. A manager whose salary list is below \$500 usually sacrifices \$600 to \$1,000 to the manager of each theatre before he is entitled to any percentage. New York is the most expensive town for a travelling attraction to show in, as the managers of New York is the most expensive town for a travelling attraction to show in, as the managers of New York is the most expensive town for a travelling attraction. For the manager of a travelling company hates to high-toned attractions only can secure more favorable terms than those given above, for the manager who lot out their theatres to high-toned attractions only can secure more favorable terms than those given above, for the manager who lot out their theatres to high-toned attractions only can secure more favorable terms than those given above, for the manager who lot out their theatres to high-toned attractions only can secure more favorable terms than those given above, for the manager of a traveiling company hates to follow a poor attraction. You might think that following a poor show his would draw all the better by contrast, but experience

Mrs. Vanderbili's Bouble.

Prom the Galvesion Daily Ness.

I came across a Vanderbilt privilege of wealth in the setablishment of a New York tailor for women. A ciri stood in the centre of a work room while a male capert fitted a garment to her upon fagure.

That is Mrs. William K. Vanderbill. Said one. "Non-sense." I elaculated. "Willie Vanderbill: wife hasn's red hair, nor a face at all like that." "What I mean, was the explanation. "Is that the girl is posing as Mrs. Vanderbill. The two are exactly the same size and himmings in the laborious matter of having continues. This one is hired to serve in the place of the fall limitars in the laborious matter of having continues. It is not in the carried for Mrs. Vanderbill, who is a therefore the control of the carried for Mrs. Vanderbill, who is at her even of tirecome estanding.

"Machanical forms are common for that purpose, and most of our rich customers keep them grift up, but they are not so good as a living model, which can change hap position, wak about, sit down, and in other ways demonstrate beforeity the effect of the raiment under process of making. Mrs. Vanderbilt will not endure the faiting of the thing herself, even when in town, and it was her own suggestion that a duplicate of herself semployed.

Was dearned as good as a working in a decay shop connected with our business—and are has a served in hea of Mrs. Vanderbilt for nearly a year. Notionly in dimensions is she suited to the requirements, but in inovenestic and carrieg she is wonderfully like her evolvers. and as it is possible for the latter to see herself as others see herself.